

## Negotiated peace wanted in Ogaden, says de Guiringaud

PARIS, Feb. 22 (R). — The five Western powers at the United Nations Security Council are seeking a negotiated solution to the conflict in the Ogaden, French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said yesterday. The Ogaden, mainly inhabited by ethnic Somalis, has been the centre of fighting between Ethiopian troops and Somali-backed rebels for the past eight months. Addressing a press luncheon, M. de Guiringaud said the situation called for a procedure by which the people of the Ogaden "could receive a measure of autonomy in an Ethiopian framework".

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## Palestinian faction fight kills 3

TYRE, Lebanon, Feb. 22 (R). — Three Palestinian commandos were killed and six wounded in fighting between rival commando factions at a refugee camp near Tyre today, Palestinian sources said tonight. They said an officer of Fatah, the biggest Palestinian commando organisation, was among those who died in the one-hour clash. It was contained by Palestinian leaders and an investigating committee has been formed, the sources added. In volatile south Lebanon, Israeli patrols were reported to have entered villages near the border to search for Palestinian commandos.

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# JORDAN TIMES

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جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية «الرأي»

## Technology conference is acclaimed a great success

By Ian Kellas,  
Special to the Jordan Times

JORDAN, Feb. 22. — On its final day, Jordan's science and technology policy conference recommended this morning that national "organisational structure" be set up to supervise national "scientific activities in the Kingdom."

The conference ended on a high note, with Prince Hassan, his closing remarks, pledging Jordan to a commitment "good things in bad times". "Our children," he continued, "will not feel that we did not do our duty." In their final speeches delegates at the conference co-

mited with each other in acclaiming the success of the proceedings and in their praise of the Crown Prince's personal role.

### "Terrible beauty"

But the session began with a warning from Prof. James Pickett of the University of St. Catharine, of the "sheer unpredictability of the outcome of science", which he described as a "terrible beauty".

Attempts to emulate the scientific achievements of the industrialised nations, without the necessary resources would lead him, to unbalanced and unstable development. Great care must be taken to ensure

(Continued on p. 3)



Prof. James Pickett (far left) fields a question put to him from the floor after delivering a paper to the conference, while (from left to right) Prof. Raja Ramana, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Dr. Ashfaq Ahmad listen on.

## Jordan favoured as site for inter-Arab centre

By Ian Kellas  
Special to the Jordan Times

JORDAN, Feb. 22. — Jordan may well be chosen as the site for an inter-Arab administrative institution to administer the Arab Fund.

This information was revealed to the Jordan Times yesterday by Dr. Yousef Al Sayegh, Adviser to the Kuwaiti Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

Dr. Sayegh did not elaborate on the nature of the institution which would, if approved, be sponsored by the Arab Fund. He said that Jordan was, in his opinion, the strongest candidate among a short list of

three countries competing to be host to the institution.

A meeting of the board of the Arab Fund which will take place on April 22 this year is expected to decide whether or not to go ahead with the project.

Jordan is also a candidate for a second management training centre which is being considered by the Arab Fund. Dr. Sayegh, who during the science and technology policy conference here made an appeal for special consideration to be given to the "little man" in the race for economic growth, explained to the Jordan Times that the fund's interests were as much for social as for economic development.

## Goldmann slams Israeli negativism

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 22 (AP). — Former President of the International Zionist Congress Nahum Goldmann gave a speech during the 29th Zionist Conference in Jerusalem in which he said, "I am more worried about the existence of the Jewish people now than at any time in the past, even during the Nazi era, which was the most difficult period in the history of the Jewish people."

"We are no longer subject to the danger of being slaughtered, like millions of Jews, or persecuted, but due to our negativism we have left the new generation at a total loss," he added.

"I do not believe it is possible that we shall witness another massacre, but the Jewish problem is still far from being settled. The status of Jews in the world is highly respected but it is still complicated," he said.

Although he is 82, Mr. Goldmann gave a highly spirited speech, calling on Israel to become a "spiritual centre and a model for International Zionism" and added that this might be the last conference he attends.

He pointed out that a declaration of independence and the establishment of a government do not mark the start of a state's history, which really begins when the state wins acceptance for its existence.

He said that the Palestinian problem must include official recognition of their national identity. This included the right to remain in their homeland, the re-appropriation of confiscated land, villages and charitable estates, as well as the implementation of their full cultural, social, civil and political rights.

The signatories, mostly intel-

lectuals and government officials from Nazareth, said the PLO was the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. "Any attempt to find a substitute among the Arab forces arouses ridicule."

The statement also said the 500,000 Arabs of Israel are an inalienable part of the Palestinian people and any solution of the Palestinian problem must include official recognition of their national identity.

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Richard Green, said money is being raised to send witnesses and observers to Esmail's upcoming trial.

Mr. Green said the charge that Mr. Esmail trained in Libya in August 1976 can be disproved by a number of Mr. Esmail's friends and students who saw or spoke with him in the United States during that month.

Mr. Green accuses Israel of arresting Mr. Esmail, who went to Israel to visit his dying father, to intimidate "Americans, Arabs and Jews like myself who loudly question Israel's handling of the Palestine problem." The Israeli embassy here said Mr. Esmail will receive a fair, open trial and will be set free if he is innocent.

Mr. Esmail was arrested as he arrived at Tel Aviv airport.

His father, a naturalised U.S. citizen who had returned to live in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, died a few days later.

Mr. Green said he was beaten and otherwise maltreated by Israeli police during interrogation.

Mr. Esmail, a graduate student at Michigan State University charged with membership in a radical Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine and undergoing "terrorist training" in Libya, Esmail is of Palestinian descent.

The defence committee, based in East Lansing, Michigan, asking the State Department to permit Mr. Davidson to testify at a hearing to challenge admission of any incriminating statements signed by Mr. Esmail under physical or psychological coercion.

Mr. Davidson saw Esmail in U.S. four days after his arrest at Dec. 21.

A State Department official said the defence committee's action is under review.

A committee spokesman, Mr.

Israel and human rights

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The latter would require Mr.

Davidson to waive diplomatic

immunity, Mr. Kerr said.

## Dayan defeats opposition demand that he resign

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 22 (AP). — Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan defeated a demand by the parliamentary opposition today that he resign because he disclosed Israel was selling arms to Ethiopia.

Mr. Dayan was accused by Labour Party member Yosef Sarid of causing "irreparable damage to our security interests in the Horn of Africa."

Mr. Sarid refused to go into details, but added "if the details were made known every Israeli would be shocked."

Officials confirmed that Ethiopia had expelled the Israelis administering the military aid programme following Mr. Dayan's disclosures in a Swiss television interview. They declined to say how many Israelis were there.

Israel secretly supported Ethiopia in its war against Somalia in the southern Ogaden region and against Eritrean rebels in the north, hoping to maintain its last foothold in the strategic horn. Officials said an Eritrean victory would put the whole Red Sea coast -- a vital Israeli shipping lane -- in the hands of radical Arabs.

"It is obvious, therefore, that as negotiations progress, this subject will be brought up for discussion," Mr. Dayan said.

Mr. Dayan also said today that Israel will insist on including the issue of Jewish refugees from Arab countries in a later stage of peace talks.

Replying to a parliamentary motion, Mr. Dayan repeated a statement by President Carter in an October news conference that Jews who emigrated to Israel from the Arab states "have the same rights" as Palestinian refugees.

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# Technology conference is acclaimed a great success

(Continued from p.1)

fraction of the cost of a factory.

**Final report**

Following Prof. Pickard's paper and reports by the two men of debate in their committees, the meeting proceeded to discuss the final report.

There are no very concrete results in the report, but it is only to be expected deliberations of the conference are summarised in general terms. Their detailed application will be a lengthy process.

Dealing with the question of organisational structure, Dr. Zaki Jordan ought to adopt a model similar to its scientific development.

The report cautions that the single foreign model would be unsuitable here. It "notes" experiences of Korea, Japan, the U.S., India, Kuwait and the U.K., but stresses that never organisation is adopted flexibility must be built.

Scientists, planners and business must all be involved in scientific policy-making. Research can usefully be organised on the contract system,

the report recommends.

The "research association" arrangement is specially mentioned. This is basically a way of joining government and industry in a common research effort linked to the particular needs of a certain sector of the economy.

**New laws**

The report envisages new legislation to "ensure adequate financial support for (scientific) activities and to regulate matters relating to standards, codes, quality control, patents, copy-right, licensing, royalties, incentives and remuneration as well as matters pertaining to the transfer of technology".

Turning to priorities, the report mentions that both short and long term research programmes must be encouraged. The debate, which preoccupied the conference for much of the time, between basic and applied science, was never likely to come to cut and dried conclusions. In general, though, it was agreed that both are necessary in some measure but that both ought to be attuned to the economic and social needs of the country.

A certain consensus, however, had begun to emerge on the

topics of research on which the Arab countries could best concentrate. Several of the different bodies proposed for scientific cooperation agreed that solar energy research should be given priority. Also high on the list were agriculture and defence.

**Manpower management**

The conference "welcomed the proposal to establish an Arab fund for scientific and technological development."

Attention is also paid in the report to the problems of manpower management. It recognises the need to emphasise vocational training and to "inculcate habits of logical and scientific thinking in the early stages of school education".

The greater participation of women in the work force should be encouraged, the report states.

The main proposals for dealing with the brain drain are that a better environment should be created for scientists here, and that there should be more coming and going by scientists between the developed and the developing nations. It was felt that greater care should be taken in placing Jordan-

ian students in universities abroad.

**A genuine success**

As the conference drew to a close today, the consensus among the 200 participants from Jordan and the 70 guests from abroad seemed to be that it had been genuinely useful! "I have been to conferences where there has been nothing but hot air, but this one really got down to business", was a not untypical comment from one foreign delegate.

Apart from anything else it will probably prove to have been a useful public relations exercise for the country.

Asked for his reactions to the conference, Dr. Zaki Ayoubi a representative both of the private sector and of the University of Jordan told the Jordan Times: "We did really get some good ideas". He mentioned the industrial research associations, a concept which his colleagues had come across for the first time during their preparation for the conference.

But warning that a verdict on the meeting was still premature, Dr. Ayoubi said: "Now the challenge is just beginning ... the challenge of follow-up".

# National News Roundup

**New forest project launched by****Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath**

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA). — The launching of a new forest on the outskirts of Amman will take place tomorrow, Friday, under the patronage of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Viceroy and Princess Sarvath. The project, which is to be called The Yajouz Forest for Children, is close to the Sports City and is co-sponsored by the Friends of the Children Club and the Ministry of Agriculture. At the celebration tomorrow, part of the allocated land of 250 dunums will be planted with trees, and the rest will be planted on similar occasions over the next few years. The Ministry of Agriculture has supplied the children's club with three thousand saplings to be planted initially in an area of 15 dunums. During the last two years, the club has planted trees on a plot, near the town of Naour, which later came to be called the Children's Forest. Scouts and girl guides of the Amman district will take part in the planting tomorrow.

**Street to commemorate Yacoub Uweiss**

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA). — The Amman Municipal Council today decided to name one of the main streets of the capital after the late Yacoub Uweiss, former Jordanian ambassador to Romania who died recently of a heart attack.

**Prices official to visit Oman**

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA). — The Cabinet today decided to send Director of Quality and Prices at the Ministry of Supply, Youssef Al Anani, to the Omani Sultanate to discuss the question of buying fresh fish for local consumption in Jordan.

**New finance director appointed**

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA). — Finance Minister, Dr. Mohammad Dabbas, has appointed Issam Al Muhaissen as Director of the Amman Governorate Finance Department as from March 1, 1978. Mr. Al Muhaissen succeeds the late Nazmi Al Battikhi who died several weeks ago.

**Small loan for southern village**

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA). — The Municipal and Rural Loans Fund has approved a JD 13,000 loan for the Najel village council, of the Ma'an governorate, for completion of an electrical project for the village.

**Iraqi ambassador goes home**

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA). — The former Iraqi Ambassador Khaled, Makki Al Hashemi left here this evening for Baghdad after termination of his mission in Jordan and his transfer to another position at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry. Expressing good wishes for Jordan, he thanked Jordanian officials and people for their cooperation in promoting Iraqi-Jordanian brotherly relations. Mr. Al Hashemi stressed his country's desire to advance relations with Jordan, particularly in the fields of transport, transit and road building.

**New traffic regulations committee formed**

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA). — A new committee from the public security department and a number of ministries has been formed to work out new traffic regulations. The committee will fix speed limits, determine weights of vehicles using various roads in the Kingdom and will introduce a plan for operating radar-equipped patrol cars to monitor speed. The formation of the committee was decided at a meeting held at the Public Security Department today attended by the ministers of interior, municipal and rural affairs and public works as well as the director of the public security department.

**Jordan to join health and education conference**

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA). — Jordan is to participate in the Middle East regional conference on health and education to be held in Tehran on Feb. 26. The five day conference sponsored by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNESCO will be dedicated to the discussion of subjects connected with systems of education and education planning in Middle Eastern countries and means of improving them. Jordan will be represented by the Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali and the acting Minister of Health Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh.

**T.V., radio team to visit Moscow**

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA). — The programme directors at Radio Jordan and Jordan Television are to pay a week-long visit to Moscow soon to become acquainted with methods of preparation of programmes and to explore ways to improve cooperation between the two countries in the field of radio and television broadcasting.

**Jordan's exports to Saudi increased by 93 per cent**

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA). — Jordan's exports to Saudi Arabia increased by 93 per cent in October 1977 over figures for the same month in 1976. The value of goods exported in October last year was JD 1,383,000 while October 1976 figures reached only JD 692,000. Exports included vegetables, fruit, cigarettes, medicine and plastics. The main Jordanian import from Saudi Arabia is crude oil, and last October's imports amounted to JD 3,200,000 as compared to JD 516,000 in October 1976, indicating an increase of 54 per cent.

**Amman-Jarash road closed**

AMMAN, Feb. 22 (JNA). — It was announced today, that the road to Jarash across the old bridge was closed due to the rise of the water level behind the King Talal Dam. Work on the opening of another road is underway. Meanwhile the public security department announced today that the road linking Qatrana with the town of Ma'an is not quite suitable for traffic due to sand storms and poor visibility. Motorists using the main Desert Highway were advised to drive with great caution.

## Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME & COMPANY	Number of shares traded	Volume traded	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling bid
Al-Bayan Bank	JD 1,000	1,210	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	—	—
Bank of Jordan Development Investments Co.	JD 1,000	273	1,250	1,250	1,200	1,200	—	—
Commercial Bank of Jordan	JD 1,000	954	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	—	2,200
Arab Petroleum	JD 1,000	273	11,950	12,000	12,000	12,000	—	—
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	270	1,450	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,400
Jordan General Co.	JD 10,000	1,513	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,950	—	—
Jordan Textile Products	JD 1,000	326	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	1,050
Jordan Petroleum	JD 5,000	260	6,800	6,850	6,800	6,800	—	6,900
Phosphate Mining Co.	JD 1,000	718	2,200	2,150	2,150	2,150	—	2,200
Total volume traded Wednesday, Feb. 22: JD 5,502								

## AMMAN MARKETPLACE

<b>RESTAURANTS</b> 	<b>FURNITURE</b> 	<b>FOOD MARKETS</b> 	<b>SWEETS</b> 	<b>JORDAN EXPRESS CO.</b> 	<b>FLOWER SHOPS</b> 
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UAE oil minister says

# Industrial states should halt their price rises in reply to oil price freeze

RIYADH, Feb. 22 (R). — The industrialised countries should halt price rises of their manufactured goods in response to the oil price freeze, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) petroleum minister said yesterday. Dr. Mane' Said Al Oteiba, the Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, left here for home after a two-day visit during which he conferred with King Khalid and senior Saudi officials.

The minister said the industrialised world should avoid the export of its inflation to the oil countries.

He said the industrialised world was to blame for the deadlock in the so-called Nor-

th-South dialogue with developing countries and it was up to them to compromise and put forward a viable initiative as a basis for talks.

The oil-pricing policy of Saudi Arabia and the UAE has reflected the two countries' se-

use of responsibility towards the developing countries, which are among the countries to be harmed every time there is a slight oil price increase," he added.

He said the stock-piling of oil was an unnecessary and co-

## U.S. coal industry talks resume under threat of presidential intervention

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (R). — Coal industry negotiators returned to the bargaining table here today with the threat of direct presidential interven-

tion lending incentive to bring an end to the nation's longest coal strike.

Leaders of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association

(BCOA) agreed last night to resume negotiations with the United Mine Workers (UMW) after President Carter won strong congressional endorsement for any action he desired to put an end to the strike,

now in its eleventh week. Mr. Thomas O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said Congress would respond immediately if Mr. Carter sought its approval for an order forcing miners and management to abide by mandatory arbitration.

He also said the House of Representatives would probably back Mr. Carter if he ordered troops to mine the mines.

But Mr. O'Neill, speaking to reporters after talks with the president at the White House, said he did not believe legislation would be necessary unless "a dire emergency" arose.

Democratic Representative Thomas Foley said both workers and management would probably favour the seizure of the mines as the miners could continue to press for their demands and the management would be reassured that its equipment was being protected, he said. The mines were last seized in 1946 by President Truman.

The chance of a settlement remains uncertain though, despite White House hopes that an independent agreement reached between the mine workers and the country's 15th largest coal producer, the Pittsburgh and Midway Coal Company, could form blueprint for an industry-wide agreement.

Algerian experts estimate that the country will be exporting 700 billion cubic metres of gas annually during the next decade.

But tentative agreement was reached Tuesday by the union and the Pittsburgh and Midway Coal Company.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said President Carter had not decided whether to press that settlement as a model for an overall agreement. However, administration officials indicated that they would prefer this solution to direct intervention.

In contrast, U.S. cabinet officers are paid \$60,000 a year and their West German coun-

## West Germany's firemen are not all men



Fire brigades in West Germany are manned, if that is the right word, by volunteers in all but the major cities. Except, that is, that many firemen are women. They certainly made Fire Prevention Week an eye-catcher recently, distributing millions of brochures printed free of charge by insurance companies. (DaD photo)

## Coffee buffer stock to stabilise prices could start in 1982

By R. S. Ryan

A buffer stock system for coffee trade could start in 1982, protecting both growers and drinkers from the recent boom or bust state of the market.

London, (WFS) — Coffee producers and importers have taken a step towards the introduction of a buffer stock system which could stabilise world prices.

A working group of the International Coffee Organisation based in London has concluded its first meeting into the possibility of setting up some form of buffer stock. An ICO spokesman said that the working group had looked "at a broad range of ideas," and that it would meet again, although no date has yet been fixed.

A buffer stock would be a reserve under international control which could be used in one of two ways: To ensure continuity of supply for importers and to ensure that the price paid to producers remains a reasonable one.

The current International Coffee Agreement came into operation in 1976 and has a six-year life by the end of which a new agreement will have to be negotiated. It is possible that a buffer stock will be embodied in the 1982 agreement, probably to work in conjunction with the present quota system.

Although the market is fairly stable at the present time, the dramatic price rises on the world market in 1976 spurred calls for a buffer stock. The current ICO working group was born out of a proposal by the Mexicans for an international stabilisation fund and buffer stock, endorsed by a meeting of Latin American producers (who produce most of the world's coffee) in 1977.

An international buffer stock has been considered unsuitable in the past because the commodity has been generally in over-supply, and so would involve enormous holdings at a high cost. Another problem is that coffee can deteriorate easily, making it necessary to replenish the stock frequently to keep quality high. Coffee is expensive to store, and warehousing must be of a high quality.

### Question of finances

The question of financing a buffer stock is one of the central issues. The working group has adopted as a basis for its discussions a paper tabled by the European Economic Community detailing the issues. The EEC has become the third big force in world coffee, being as great an importer as the United States, while Brazil, the third force is the world's largest single exporter.

Coffee is one of 18 commodities identified by the Group of 77 developing countries (now more than 115) for action under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, and the ICO is working in the same direction as UNCTAD, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which is dealing with other commodities such as sugar and cocoa.

The first International Coffee Agreement was set up before UNCTAD came into existence, and the ICO, which represents 66 producer and consumer nations, has continued to be responsible for negotiating coffee agreements. But the agreement is clearly associated by implication with the UNCTAD Common Fund proposed as part of the Integrated Programme for Commodities to help stabilise commodity prices.

The ICO is known to want a close relationship with UNCTAD, particularly in the area of financing a buffer stock. Although the talks between the developed and developing nations on the setting up of a Common Fund have so far proved inconclusive, the negotiating conference for such a fund may be reconvened.

### The weather factor

It is traditional in the coffee world that everybody waits for July and the possibility of a frost in the Brazilian growing areas. Brazil is by far the largest exporter, and also has a large domestic market. The last harvest was a reasonable one, but the industry in Brazil is only now starting to recover from the events of July, 1975, when the major coffee-growing state of Paraná in the south of the country was devastated by frost.

That year's failed harvest led to the steep rise in world prices in 1976 (from nearly £300 a ton on the London futures market to nearly £3,000 a ton). A peak was reached early in 1977, when the price hit £4,300 a ton.

Apart from the Brazilian frost, other factors played their part -- civil war in Angola, political instability in Uganda, flooding in Colombia, the second major Latin American producer, and an earthquake in Guatemala.

However, after March, 1977, prices dropped steadily and are now reasonably level at about £1,750 a ton. The price boom has encouraged producers to plant more trees, although another result of it has been a fall in demand from coffee importing countries, where people have turned away from the drink because of the high prices.

The result of this may be a return to the old situation of over-supply. The World Bank estimates that world production will rise to 88.2 million bags in 1980, compared with 64.2 million last year, and demand is unlikely to match that increase.

In 1976, Brazil exported 926,000 tons, Colombia 377,000 tons and Ivory Coast 303,000 tons. The United States imported 1,303,000 tons, the EEC as a whole slightly more than that and Japan 155,000 tons.

## Algeria's Boumedienne inaugurates gas liquefaction plant

ALGIERS, Feb. 22 (R). — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne yesterday inaugurated a natural gas liquefaction plant which will supply exports to the United States and Western Europe.

The plant is one of six being built at Arzew, 400 kms. west of Algiers.

Algerian experts estimate that the country will be exporting 700 billion cubic metres of gas annually during the next decade.

Talks between the United Mine Workers union and the coal industry broke down last week.

But tentative agreement was reached Tuesday by the union and the Pittsburgh and Midway Coal Company.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said President Carter had not decided whether to press that settlement as a model for an overall agreement.

In contrast, U.S. cabinet officers are paid \$60,000 a year and their West German coun-

## Germans attribute peaceful labour relations to the consensus attitude

Editor's note: Following is the third part in a four-part series of articles from the Financial Times describing the role of trade unions in setting wage levels in different countries. This article covers West Germany. German labour relations are based on regular consultations between government and workers to reach consensus on economic means and aims. As a result German wage talks take on a relatively peaceful nature.

By Darrell Delamaide

BONN, (F.T.) — German industrial relations are based on the concept of "concerted action" -- as is most else in German society. The idea is that the government and the "wage partners" -- employers and workers -- should consult routinely to achieve a consensus how best to keep the economy healthy and growing while fulfilling the special goals of each sector.

Concerted Action was institutionalised by a law in 1967, and meetings take place regularly -- at least until recently. The unions have boycotted Concerted Action since last summer because the German Industry Federation (BDI) led a constitutional court challenge against the Co-Determination (Mitbestimmung) Law passed in 1976. The new law, the fruit of a long struggle by the unions, calls for almost equal representation of workers on the supervisory boards of large companies.

### Decisions by consensus

Board level co-determination has been in effect in the coal and steel industry since 1961, and in other industry to a limited extent since 1962. But

workers also have a strong voice in day-to-day working conditions through the "works council" (Betriebsrat), set up by law in any firm employing more than five people.

Wage negotiations themselves are separate from all this, so that in theory at least the adversary relationship between labour and management is preserved in the matter of wages. It is obvious, though, that wage talks in the context of all the institutionalised consulting and co-determining are something different to the tooth and claw battles usual in some other countries.

The negligible strike rate in Germany is the product of this consensus attitude and a legend in its own time.

The size and structure of the unions and the forum of wage negotiations also go a long way to explaining the relative peacefulness of wage talks.

The West German work force is put at about 21 million people. Of these, 8.7 million are organised, with 7.2 million belonging to the 16 large trade unions comprising the German Trade Union Federation (DGB). Wage talks are conducted by these large unions on a regional basis. Corresponding regional employ-

ers' associations represent the management side in these talks, which set wage boosts and other contract terms for the industry in that region.

### The pacesetter

I.G. Metall, which is generally labelled the world's largest trade union, embraces workers in the metalworking industry -- including steel, autos and engineering. It has 2.5 million members and acts as the pacesetter in the annual round of collective bargaining.

The unions generally key their demands to Germany's moderate inflation (4 per cent or slightly lower last year) with premiums for improved productivity and what they see as their right to a share in a company's increased profit. Despite criticism from industrialists and bankers, they claim also to take into consideration the economic outlook, as expressed in the programmes of a variety of independent research institutes and expert panels. For instance, the consensus of these analyses is that German GNP will grow 3-3.5 per cent this year in real terms, if wage settlements are kept to a 5-6 per cent increase.

Eugen Loderer, head of I.G. Metall, said in a recent interview that the union would take these prognoses into account, but that wage talks this year "won't be a Sunday stroll." I.G. Metall fired the first salvo with the announcement it would be seeking an 8 per cent wage boost for the 800,000 workers it represents in southwest Germany. The union also wants safeguards against the reclassification of workers into lower pay cate-

gories as a result of rationalisation.

The skirmishing will go on for some months with I.G. Metall making similar demands in other regions and other unions following Metall's lead. If talks break down, wage partners generally decide to abide by a mediated settlement.

In 1976, for instance, I.G. Metall started off with demands for a 9.6 per cent wage boost, settling in the end for a 6.9 per cent hike with added vacation bonus benefits, bringing the effective cost to the employer to 8 per cent.

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## People in the News

Hope, Wayne win People's Choice awards

LOS ANGELES, California, (AP). — Perennials Bob Hope and John Wayne won People's Choice awards for the fourth straight year while actresses Carol Burnett, Mary Tyler Moore and Barbara Streisand shared the spotlight in the women's categories. Results of the nationwide survey of viewers over 12 year old, conducted by the Toledo, Ohio-based National Family Opinion, Inc., were announced during the nationally televised 1977 People's Choice awards show Monday night.

Mr. Hope won the all-round male entertainer award and Mr. Wayne outpolled Robert Redford and Burt Reynolds for the favourite movie actor prize. James Garner of the television series, *The Rockford Files* was named favourite male TV performer.

**Sorry, you must have the wrong address**

Buenos Aires, Argentina, (AP). — The case of the mailed corpse has been solved. The independent news agency "Noticias Argentinas" reported on Tuesday that bus company employees inspecting unclaimed packages at their terminal in Cordoba discovered a neatly wrapped corpse. Police, suspecting foul play, began an investigation. The package was addressed or the address of the sender existed, it said. On Friday, police in Salta announced that the corpse was not really a corpse but the mummy of an Inca Indian. Police said that a mixup regarding the addresses on the package was to blame. Francisco Emilio Sola, well-known in Salta for his studies of indigenous cultures, presented himself to Salta police after reading about the discovery of the corpse. Mr. Sola said he wrapped the mummy and sent it to Leon Buckley, an expert in archeology in Cordoba, so he could authenticate its age. But the mummy disappeared.

Liz Taylor decides to become U.S. citizen

LOS ANGELES, (R). — British-born actress Elizabeth Taylor says she has finally decided to become a U.S. citizen. "I have already applied for my naturalisation papers," she told reporters this week. "I plan on remaining in America for the rest of my life." She is married to Virginia farmer John Warner, who is running for the U.S. Senate. Miss Taylor, 45, said she made the decision long before her husband announced his plans to run for the Republican Party. She said her main plans were living on her farm and looking after her large family.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Feb. 22 (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market today. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling . . .	1.9478/94	U.S. dollars
One dollar . . .	2.0375/90	West German marks
	2.1960/75	Dutch guilders
	1.8240/70	Swiss francs
	31.75/81	Belgian francs
	4.8050/90	French francs
	853.00/50	Italian lire
	238.70/90	Japanese yen

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Jordanian fils

Buying/selling</p

# Your Daily HOROSCOPE

on the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Carry out promises you have made or you may could have a considerable amount of criticism. Be on the alert for any errors that have occurred within your plans or reports and clear the decks more accurately.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Polishing off all that work ahead of you is best way to spend this day. Later take any health treatment you may need. Avoid one who could waste your valuable time and get on your nerves.

**Taurus** (April 20 to May 20) Improving your appearance could bring you more popularity now. Plan amusements that please you most. Don't neglect important work.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Focusing your attention on your home can improve conditions there appreciably. Do some entertaining there later and get good results.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Seek out data that has eluded you before now and then use it wisely to improve your affairs. Be careful of your credit.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have to be very careful the handling of monetary affairs today or you could get into big trouble. Plan repairs to any real estate you own.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Analyze the progress you've made toward your goals and know how best to speed things up. Get into the right social affair that will bring you greatest pleasure. Avoid a spendthrift.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You like everything to be in order around you and this is a good day to make your surroundings just right. A new attitude toward mate, red one will bring better results.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Carry through with personal aims in a most positive way and gain them now, to please friends more and establish more harmony.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Show that you are conscientious citizen and gain the support of a bigwig for some project you have in mind. A credit affair can be handled well now. Avoid arguments at home.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study every angle of a new project, you have in mind and be sure you understand thoroughly. Be thorough in making your plans for short trip you want to take shortly.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 18) Keep promises and get odd results thereby. Be of greater service to mate and increase mutual happiness. Avoid one who wants to come between you.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Have practical talks with societies that could bring fine results for all concerned. Find the right civic outlets through which to in prestige, too.

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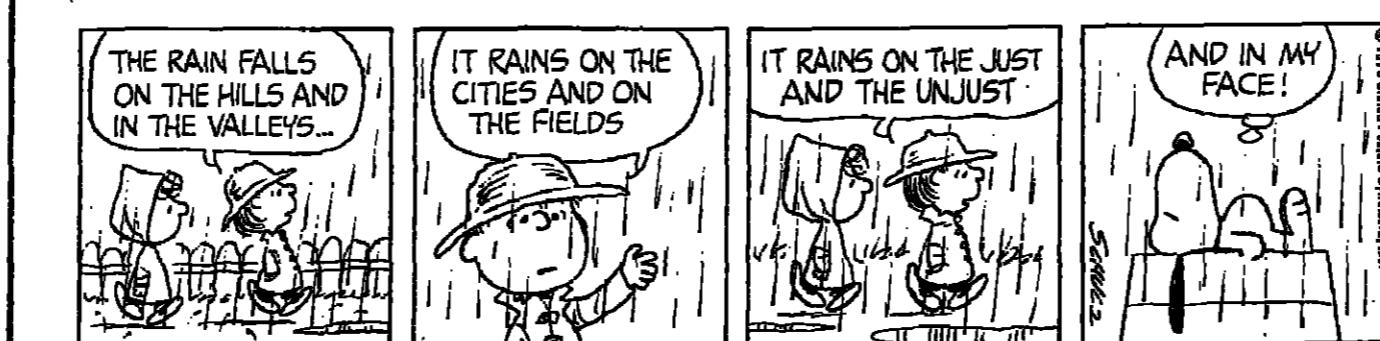
Circle, Jabal Amman, Telephone 41003

We would like you to join us for the Daily Dish.

**GRAFFITI**

IF THE DOLLAR SHRINKS ANYMORE, GEORGE WASHINGTON WILL GET A CROP CUT

## PEANUTS



## ANDY GAPP



## MUTT & JEFF



## THE FLINTSTONES



## THE BETTER HALF



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

CEKEH

GRAB THE CHANCE TO WIN! All Rights Reserved

ILETT

DELPOW

YATAPH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MESSY RIFTY BANISH DECODE

Answer: Usually have to be a six-footer to be one of these—INSECTS

Part time 35 min. AP Newsfeatures 2/16

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
AND OMAR SEABER  
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

### DEAR MR. GOREN:

Q.—I have read about several cheating scandals in top-level bridge. Why is it so prevalent when there is so little at stake?—M. Rogers, Beverly Hills, Calif.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—First, let's make a rather bold statement—there are few games in which it is as easy to cheat as at bridge. If we take that into consideration, there have been remarkably few incidents of cheating at the international level. Naturally, if anything does happen, it attracts an awful lot of attention.

When you come right down to it, cheating occurs far more often in the average house game of rubber bridge, but it is not deliberate cheating and, if you accused anyone of it, they would deny it hotly and feel insulted.

But let me illustrate some instances for you, and tell me whether you recognize any of the cases from your games.

The slow pass: You can virtually see the offender's lips moving as he counts his points. That says: "Partner, I would dearly like to open this hand, but no matter how often I count the points they still add up to only 12." This has its complement in the fast pass—"Partner, anyone can see at a glance that this hand has only 2 or 3 points."

The final bid: The partners are in an auction that might be slam-going, but one of them bids "Four spades," folds up his hand and puts the cards face down on the table in front of him. That is the equivalent of saying: "I bid the fourth and final spade; if it gets covered, win in dummy and return to your hand to repeat the finesse, this time for the ten."

Playing for three tricks, you need to find LHO with either the queen or the ten. Run the jack and, if it loses, return to your hand and then finesse the nine. This has a 76 percent chance of winning three tricks.

Dummy  
A K 9  
You  
J 3

Entries to either hand are plentiful.—T. Jacobs, Bronx, N.Y.

A.—Strangely enough, you play the same way for three or four tricks. To make all four tricks, you must find your left-hand opponent with either Q-10 bare or Q-10-x. So lead the jack and, if it gets covered, win in dummy and return to your hand to repeat the finesse, this time for the ten.

Playing for three tricks, you need to find LHO with either the queen or the ten. Run the jack and, if it loses, return to your hand and then finesse the nine. This has a 76 percent chance of winning three tricks.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS	26	Pitching statistic
1. Ranger	27.	Cubine monkey
7. Gorfer's warning	29.	Facing a glacial field
11. Small intruder	33.	Uneasy
12. Bitter	37.	Writer Gardner
14. Peaceful	38.	Grape
15. Transistor	39.	Self-admiring
16. Lively French	40.	Bronze coin
17. Cuckoo-pint	42.	Fairy
19. Chemical prefix	44.	Woman of Joppa
20. Constantly	46.	Up
22. Timeless	47.	Work out
24. Second showing of a film	48.	Large knife

SILOTS	FORCE
SHAMAN	AREAS
CARINA	MEANT
ADIT	ICE COO
ALALA	NON STEP
TWEED	POD
ELLI	POP RALES
HALT	EBB
EBB	ELLI
OBI	GNU AVER
BEVEL	REVIVE
STERE	SLATED
ESSEN	ALLEN

### YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

49. Hindu queens	2. Reach
DOWN	3. Sailor's jacket
1. Relinquishment	4. Quixote
5. Essayist	5. Mother-of-peafowl
7. Agriculturists	8. Edible tuber
8. Fortification	9. Heather
9. Heather	13. Seethe
10. Shoshonean	18. Shoshonean
11. Corrosion	21. Corrosion
22. Artlessness	25. Artlessness
23. Reckon	28. Herb eve
24. Sage	30. Sage
31. Floss	32. Soap-frame bars
32. Soap-frame bars	33. Form: Budism
33. Budism	34. Misfortunes
34. Misfortunes	35. Britisher
35. Britisher	36. Duck
36. Duck	40. New star
40. New star	43. Bowstring hemp
43. Bowstring hemp	45. Mythical lance

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# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:  
6:00 Quran  
6:15 News  
6:20 Little house on the prairie  
6:30 News in Arabic  
6:45 News in Arabic  
7:00 News in English  
7:30 Arabic programme

RADIO JORDAN  
7:00 Morning show  
7:30 News bulletin  
7:45 Morning show  
8:00 News headlines  
8:10 Bookseller  
8:15 News in English  
8:30 News in Arabic  
8:45 News summary  
8:55 News bulletin  
9:00 News summary  
9:15 News headlines  
9:30 News summary  
9:45 News bulletin  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Movies of the week

## BBC RADIO

GMT 03:00 News: 24 Hours  
04:00 World Today  
05:00 Outlook  
06:00 News: Press Review  
06:30 Banners and Bonnets  
07:00 News: 24 Hours  
07:30 Cider with Rosie  
08:00 News: Reflections  
08:15 Music of Two Cities  
08:30 Farming World  
09:00 News: Press Review  
09:15 World Today  
09:30 Financial News  
09:45 Wales and the Welsh  
10:00 London's Musical Museums  
10:30 Vintage Comedy  
11:00 News: About Britain  
11:15 Schnabel Plays Beethoven  
12:00 Business Matters  
12:30 Radio Newsweek  
13:00 News summary  
13:15 Jumping Jack Flash  
13:30 Sports Round-up  
13:45 News: 24 Hours  
13:55 News Ideas  
13:45 Book Choice  
13:45 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA  
03:00 Breakfast Show  
04:00, 05:00 and Reports, VOA Current Summary, 05:30  
04:30 and 05:30 GMT : An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, answers to listener questions, Science Digest, News Roundup, Reporters, Commentaries, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary, Correspondents' reports, Dateline, 05:30  
17:00 Special English News, 06:30 English News, 07:00 VOA World Report, 07:30 to 08:00 Newsnewsmakers' voices, 08:00  
18:00 Special English News, 08:30  
18:00 Special English News, news analysis.

## AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals :  
5:45 Damascus (SAA)  
7:45 Cairo (EA)  
7:45 Dhahran, Kuwait (KAC)  
7:45 Bangkok, Thailand (SIA)  
8:15 Kuwait (KAC)  
8:30 Beirut (SBD)  
8:45 Tel Aviv (EL AL)  
8:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (EAD)  
17:00 Cairo (EA)  
17:00 London (BA)  
18:45 Beirut (MEA)  
20:35 Amman, Athens (BA)  
21:00 Rome, New York (AZ)  
21:30 Paris (AZ)  
23:30 London (BA)  
01:15 Dubai (AZ)  
03:25 London (BA)

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre (USIS) ..... Tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Georgie Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) ..... 75111  
Civil defence rescue ..... 24391-4  
Fire headquarters ..... 22

# Vance warns Congress about partial denial of M.E. arms package

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has warned Congress against any partial rejection of the Carter administration's \$4.8 billion aircraft sales package to three Middle East countries. But he sidestepped questions on what the administration's response would be if Congress halted plane sales to Saudi Arabia and Egypt but allowed Israel's purchase to go ahead.

In the face of repeated expressions of concern about the sales by members of the House of Representatives International Relations Committee, Mr. Vance insisted that they would aid movement towards peace in the Middle East.

Asked how the administration would view partial disapproval of the sale by Congress or disapproval of all three parts of it, Mr. Vance said: "Partial rejection I find unacceptable." He quickly added that total rejection would also be unacceptable.

The administration wants to sell 60 advanced F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia, 50 of the shorter range F-5E fighter-bombers to Egypt, and

F-15s and 75 F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel.

The deals can be vetoed by Congress -- and several committee members indicated that they would try to bar the sale to Saudi Arabia.

Critics of the sales to Egypt and Saudi Arabia questioned the timing at a period when the outcome of Middle East peace talks was uncertain, saying the deals would introduce a new and unsettling factor into the negotiations.

They voiced scepticism about claims that the sales would advance the peace process and expressed fears that Saudi Arabia would re-export its aircraft or use them again.

## Muhammad Ali has a brand new title

DACCA, Bangladesh, Feb. 22 (AP). — Muhammad Ali, who is no longer heavyweight boxing champion, has a new title: Honorary Bangladesh Consul in Chicago.

Ali carried a Bangladesh passport, symbolic of his new title, as he left here Wednesday.

### Palestinians say Israelis killed in 2 operations

BEIRUT, Feb. 22 (R). — Palestinian commandos last night said they have killed or wounded a number of Israelis in two operations in Israel and the occupied West Bank during the past few days.

The Palestine news agency Wafa said the commandos yesterday planted time bombs under gas reservoirs at a building used for police interrogation in Acre. The blasts set fire to the building, destroyed all its contents and injured an undetermined number of Israeli policemen, Wafa added.

It said the commandos ambushed a military truck in Nablus, on the West Bank, on Friday evening with automatic weapons and hand grenades, killing or wounding all the occupants.

## Egyptian's home in Washington is bomb target

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (R). — A firebomb, believed thrown by a Jewish militant group, damaged the garage of an Egyptian World Bank official yesterday but caused no injuries.

Mr. Saad Fishawy, 54, his wife and their three children were asleep at the time of the early morning incident. The firebomb broke some glass and burned the outside of the garage door. A man who said he was with a group called the Jewish Committee for Concern telephoned news agencies to claim responsibility. He said the action was taken to protest against proposed U.S. sales of jet fighters to Egypt.

The State Department issued a statement afterwards condemning the action, which followed a similar incident last week in which a can of petrol was set on fire outside the front door of another Egyptian World Bank official, Mr. Hussein Mustafa.

The so-called Jewish Committee for Concern also claimed responsibility for that incident.

## U.S. stresses need for M.E. oil security

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (R). — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has served notice that the United States intends to assure the production of vital Middle East oil for itself and its allies in Europe and Asia.

In perhaps the strongest words yet on the subject by a Carter administration cabinet officer, Mr. Brown said that because of the importance on oil, the security of the Middle East could not be separated from that of the United States and its allies.

"We intend to safeguard the production of oil and its transportation to consumer nations without the interference by hostile powers," the defense secretary told a meeting earlier this week of the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles.

In his prepared address to the private group, a text of which was released here, Mr. Brown noted that Japan imported 80 per cent of its oil from the Middle East.

He said that despite recent emphasis on improving U.S. forces in Europe and the planned withdrawal of American ground troops from South Korea over the next five years, the United States would remain a major force in the Pacific.

A large area of West Africa has been hit by drought again and crops have been ruined. So far the situation is not as serious as in the disaster of five years ago but it is estimated by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization that at least 200,000 tons of food will be needed to meet shortages.

By Jonathan Derrick

ILORIN, Nigeria — Drought has hit the savanna lands of West Africa again, just five years after the last disaster. Crops have been ruined and food is short.

The Director General of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, Dr. Edouard Saouma, has said the harvest failures seemed less serious this time but that the affected countries would still need an estimated 200,000 tons of food to meet the shortages.

The affected countries are many of those in the northern savanna climatic and vegetation zone stretching from Senegal to Chad. The savanna grasslands cover much of the area of West Africa south of the Sahara Desert. The northern savanna, which has suffered in the recent drought, lies north of 10 degrees N. as far as the desert, in the republics of Senegal, the Gambia, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Chad, and the northern parts of Ghana and Nigeria.

The most northerly zone of all in the savanna is the Sahel, roughly between 14 degrees and 18 degrees N. This word Sahel became a household one in the great drought of 1973-74. Unfortunately it may soon be in the news again as far as the world's drought is concerned.

One report says there is severe crop damage in the valley of the River Senegal and the area between the river mouth and the capital Dakar, but the seriousness of the drought in Gambia suggests it may be similar in adjacent parts of Senegal.

Certainly the north of Senegal at least, with just half the normal rainfall, is suffering, with a far reduced crop of sorghum, a vital savanna cereal. Relief distribution has started.

# Ogaden villagers say their life is easier under the rule of Somalia

By David Storey

MADAWEIN, Ethiopia, (R). — The hot desert sun glinted through the leaves and thorns of the acacia tree, its boughs bent to the ground to form a canopy of shade and the central meeting place for this Ogaden village.

The villagers, all ethnic Somalis, squatted or stood around.

Some carried Soviet-made automatic rifles.

Life easier with Somalis

On the blackboard were chalked lines of the Somali language in the Roman script introduced into Somalia in the last few years.

On the narrow boards, about the length of a man's arm, were written sections of the Koran in Arabic script.

"They all died somewhere near Harar," he said.

Harar, the ancient walk-

city commanding a pass through the Ahmar mountains

the north, has been the

site of some of the fiercest

of war.

The children of the village

came twice a day to the

site of all communal

meetings. They copied out the

Arabic characters in chalk and

were taught the written Somal

language.

"The Ethiopians did not in-

terfere with our teaching of

the Koran, but it was a crime

to teach the Somali script,"

Mr. Kalimleh said.

They all made periodic vi-

sits, and the old man said,

they stopped the nomads from

wandering back and forth

across the border, dictated

what the children could learn

and collected taxes.

"We were forced to sell

animals to pay tax on the

vegetation our animals ate,"

he said, speaking Somali.

Mr. Kalimleh, wearing the

traditional hosgutu — a cot-

ton skirt — an embroidered loose shawl and an orange cloth wrapped around his head to keep off the sun, pointed at a blackboard and some small wooden boards lying by the tree.

Somali language now taught

Over a breakfast of fri-

goat and camel liver, niera

a maize bread -- and camel

milk, eaten sitting on patterned mats of woven grass at tree base, Mr. Kalimleh and

other villagers spoke of the

casualties of the wa-

Hassan Ibrahim, and o-

man with bright orange ha-

ir dye in his white beard, a

Id three of his sons had been

killed in the last two months

"They all died somewhere

near Harar," he said.

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